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Working of Central Schools

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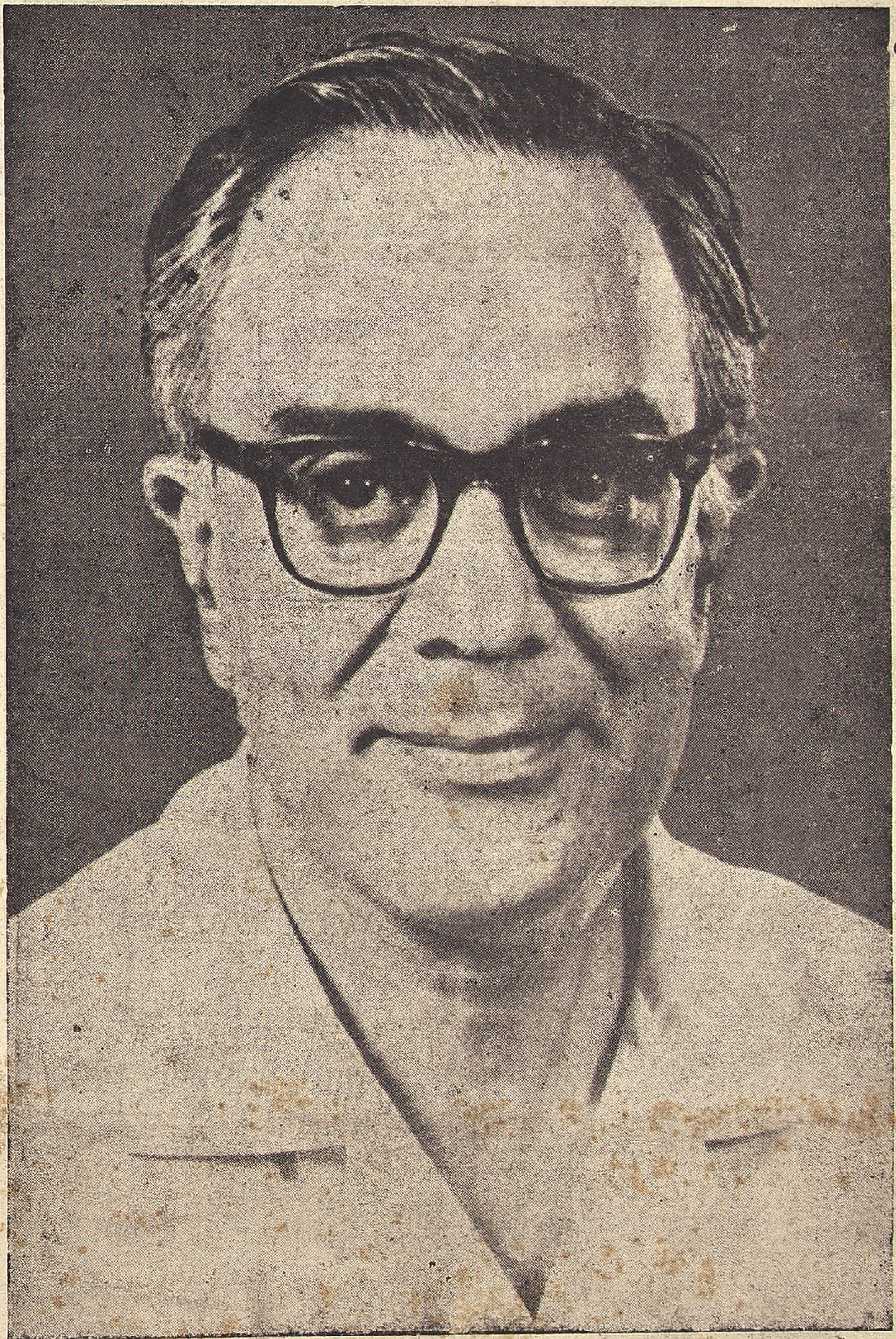

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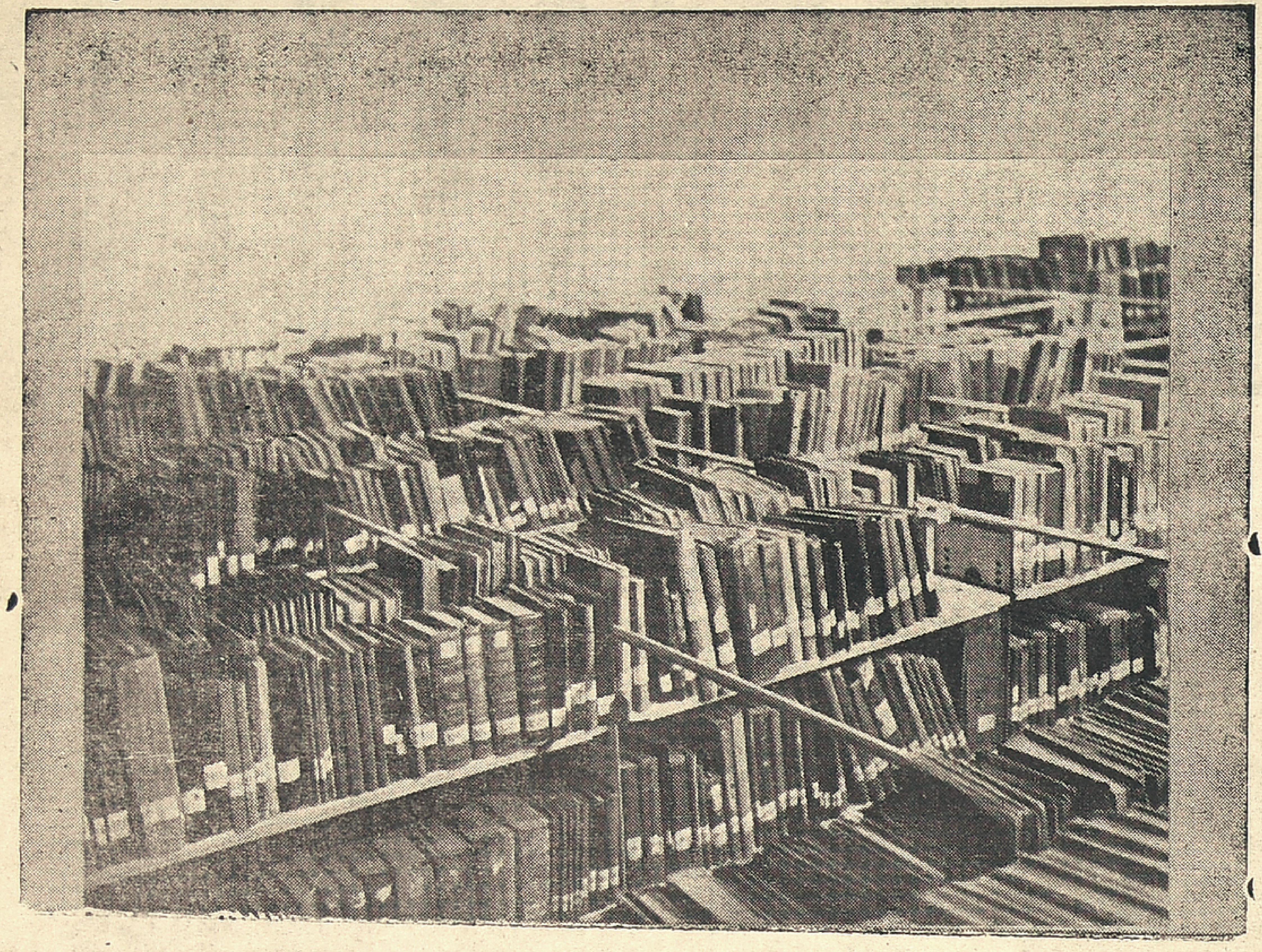

The archieves of the Uzbek institute of orienta studies are well known all over the world.

A DEVOTED FRIEND OF INDIA

Participants in the International Orientalists' Congresses have heard with great interest the reports of Sabokhat Azimzhanova, a small, modest and energetic woman whose research papers have been translated into many foreign languages.

Sabokhat Azimzhanova, D. Sc. (History), is head of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. She is the Vice-President of the Uzbek Department of the Soviet-Indian Society for Cultural Relations.

Sabokhat presented her Master's thesis in Leningrad. It was entitled "The Ferghana Appanage of Omar-Sheikh and Babur at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th Centuries." Ten years later, she presented her Doctor's dissertation "The State of Babur in Kabul and in India." This dealt with Babur's social and economic policy.

Azimzhanova wrote a fundamental and well-grounded work devoted to Babur, the founder of the great Mogul empire. Her work immediately attracted the attention of a number of scholars of Oriental history in the Soviet Union and abroad.

Although Azimzhanova devotes her efforts mainly to the study of Babur, she also works on a number of other problems. She has published about 50 research papers and articles on the history and historiography of Central Asia and of the neighbouring foreign coun-

(Contd. on Third Cover)

The works on India prepared by the scholars of the Institute.

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READ
FREE
INDIA

Democratic Socialism Is A Must For India

Democratic Socialism is a must for India. There is no alternative. Democratic Socialism cannot be tailored to suit the ends of extreme left. It can then be Socialism but no democracy, says the Indian Review of Madras in an editorial reproduced in this page.

POLITICS in India has been continuously in the melting pot since the disappearance of Jawaharlal Nehru. But that does not mean that when Jawaharlal Nehru was the captain of the ship in India our sights were clear, the direction of our progress fixed. No. Emphatically no. The seventeen years that Jawaharlal Nehru ruled after independence were for him years of probing, of achieving a sense of direction, of fulfilling a sense of purpose. When destiny imposed on him the task of leading the Indian people, he was a socialist. But, he was primarily a socialist-humanist. And if this vital factor in Jawaharlal Nehru's make-up of his abounding devotion to humanism is divorced either now or by later history it would be a character assassination of a great humanist.

LEADING PARTY

Today the party in power, the Congress of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the leading party in India. It is the only party with a vitally Indian character. It may not have the same amount of influence in particular parts of India but it is for the time being the only force for social good and hope for the future. Before We dwell on the strength of this party or on its shortcomings we would like to say a few words about its rivals to power. The extreme Marxist Party has been generated by the Chinese conflict. It has no distinctive ethos to distinguish it from its Moscow-oriented counterpart. But its extreme leftism commands the loyalty of the frustrated. And the frustrated are not a small minority in any body politic.

The Moscow-oriented Communists have no identity. Their efforts to eat the cake and keep it are so transparent as not to mislead even the unwary. Broadly its political philosophy is to support Mrs. Indira Gandhi while at the same time exerting all influence to keep her away from her friends and well-wishers. Inevitably, the party's voice is a duotone. With comrade Dange on one side and Bhupesh Gupta and the like on the other, their strength lies not in a mass base but in an ability to display intellectual pyrotechnics. But in their heart of hearts they feel that they have the Communist Party of the USSR behind them. Possibly it is so. But very probably not quite so. To sum up, they cannot be recognised as a distinctive political force for the future.

OTHER PARTIES

The splinter socialist groups vie with one another in searching for and displaying an extreme left posture. But in the process one tries to beat the other, and like the Dragon's teeth, the seeds of destruction are to be found amongst their own members.

Parochial parties like the Akalis who have a hirsute bond, and the DMK and its variants who have no such bonds do wield power of some magnitude in pockets. But they are not parties in the political sense of the word and must remain so as long as they do as groups of individuals brought together by irrational impulses.

That leaves us with the Hindu Maha Sabha and its variants, the Jan Sangh, Shiv Sena and whatever else of this category might come into being in the future. The only redeeming feature that we see in this is that Balraj Madhok rebelled, and one is inclined to say, "May his shadow never grow less" Its organising ability cannot be dismissed as of no consequence. Its base, the RSS, has immense potentialities for good and for evil. But its leaders seem to be searching for their soul and until they find it, it cannot become a serious political party except as an organisation with more than a nuisance value.

PARTY OF THE FUTURE

We cannot altogether rule out the existence of the Congress (O) though one can at best say that it just exists. Its strength, if any-is in the political stature of its individual leaders, acquired by long service and experience in the political field. That these leaders made a mistake when they forced Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her friends to separate is a matter of history. But the consequence of their action has left them high and dry as leaders, respected and even followed to some extent but without an identifiable sense of purpose or an objective.

This brief survey of the Indian political scene still leaves Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Congress as the only force to reckon with. What is its future? What are the impelling motives for concrete action for this party? What is

(Contd. on page 12)

Aryabhata Was Ahead of Copernicus

THE idea of the heliocentric theory of astronomy, that is, that the earth and other planets revolve round the sun, had been mooted by the ancient Indian astronomer, Aryabhata first in his work 'Aryabhatiyam' several centuries before Copernicus but had remained unaccepted by those who followed him.

This thesis was expounded by Shri C. G. Pendse of the Maharastra Association for the Cultivation of Science in a paper which he read at the seminar on astronomy recently.

"Aryabhata's treatise", says Shri Pendse, "shows an awareness, amazing for his time, on his part of the relativity of motion and of rotation, Aryabhata's original idea was snuffed out by his successors, particularly Brahmagupta."

The view of Shri Pendse finds support in a paper read by Dr. Bina Chatterjee of the Indian National Science Academy.

"Aryabhata, the famous Hindu scientific astronomer of the fifth century A.D.," says Dr. Chatterjee, "talks of the earth in his only extant work Aryabhativam. But he was criticised by his successors, such as Varahamihira, Brahmagupta, Lalla Sripati and Bhaskaracharya II".

Aryabhata's commentators also," Dr. Chatterjee says, "did not interpret the relevant verses in the way meant by Aryabhata. Nevertheless, there were other commentators like Prithudaka who acknowledged that Aryabhata spoke about the rotation of the earth."

In a paper "Pre-Co-pernicus Astronomy as known to the Puranas, Shri N. Gangadharan of the Madras University, says: "Aryabhata was the first and the last Indian astronomer who recognised and acknowledged the movement of the earth."

He quotes a western astronomer, Walter Engene Clark, as writing; "Indian astronomy in general maintains that the earth is stationary and that the heavenly bodies revolve about it, but there is evidence in 'Aryabhatiya' itself and in the accounts of Aryabhata given by later writers to prove that Aryabhata maintained that the earth, which is situated in the centre of space, revoles on its axis, and that the asterisms are stationary. He was criticised by later writers who stuck to the Indian tradition".

—Organiser.

A Sprouting Genius

By K. M. RANGASWAMY

THE number of "Arangetrams" that take place every year shows that numerous dancers are being MADE, while artistes with inborn genius are very few. To the latter category belongs the young danseuse Kumari Alarmel Valli, who has already carved a niche for herself in the field of art and whose name has become one to reckon with, watching just a few movements of hers is enough to discover the true artiste that she is.

These were the thoughts that passed through one's mind while witnessing her recent performance in the Raja Annamalai Hall on the occasion of the second anniversary of Venu Gana Sabha.

The programme did not deviate from the traditional items of Alarippu, Jathi Swaram, Varnam, Padams and thillana; Valli danced the same "adavus" and showed the same "mudras" as others do; But still they were not just the same, for, Valli adds some magnetic charm to them. It is this live force that lifts her dance from the level of gymnastics to that of a sublime spiritual experience. This quality cannot be acquired from external sources but it should be there in the blood.

The splendid way in which Valli executed the Varnam "Athi Mohamaana" in the Raga Sarkarabaranam was a typical example of her high artistry. Considering Valli's age, her ability to convey the meaning of words through facial expression is surprising. A flashing turn of her almond eyes or a little frown of her beautiful eye-brow "speaks' volumes.

The real beauty of Valli's art lies in the way in which she combines rhythm and grace. The general tendency of lesser artistes is to exhibit their sence of rhythm by making their movements jerky, thereby cutting the otherwise beautiful lines into pieces. But Valli has that supreme time-sence which makes her movements perfectly rhythmic and continuous at the same time. This natural phenomenon makes Valli's art one of the most graceful of dances. See the movements of her head which so beautifully counterbalance her limb movements in spells of pure dance as well as in the abhinaya sequences? One should have seen her gait when she was portraying the tormenting 'Pancha Bhanan" (Cupid) to appreciate this point Her mastery over laya could be seen the sparkling "Theermaanams" in the varnam and in the other pure dance numbers.

In the post-interval session of the programme, Valli's abhinaya for the padam "Sindai Arindu Vaadi" in Ragamaalika and 'Padari Varugudu" in the Raga Kaambodi provided full scope for her richness of expression. Her breezy mood in "Anna Nadayaal" helped to reduce the emotional weight of the performance. The fantasy-like Thillana in the Raga Paraz provided a fitting finale to the well-planned programme.

Nature has blessed Valli with all the requisite qualities of a perfect danseuse. Her slender bearing lends itself to any pose and she looks exactly like the statue of the god or goddess she depicts. The "Mudras" formed by her nimble fingers are almost models to be followed.

Valli is indeed a born artiste a sprouting genius.

Organ In The Sea Of Okhotsk

YUZHNO KURILSK (USSR) In the Island of Kunashir, which closes the Great Kurile range (Soviet Far East) from the south, there is a wonderful stone structure resembling a gigantic organ. Its hexahedral "pipes" with a height of dozens of metres each have formed a jut which steeply beetles, like a forbidding cape, over the waters of the sea of Okhotsk. When there is a storm in the sea (and storms take place often there), the howling of the Wind in the clefts of these rocks reminds one of the sounding of an organ

* * *

Fresh Water Under Sea

RIGA (USSR): The scientists of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Geology and Geophysics have found big deposits of fresh water under the Baltic Sea's bed. The width of deposits is at times equal to 100 km. The reserves are constantly replenished by underground currents from dry land.

That Reputation

At a trial in Berne the prosecution cited Thomas Fuhrli, Director of the Swiss hodro-meteorological service, as a witness. Proceeding to question him, the defence counsel warned him: "Witness, here you must tell the truth and only the truth".

* * *

NO INDEED

A London housewife put down her shopping basket and sniffed at the herrings laid out on the fishmonger's slab.

"These fish don't seem very fresh," she remarked.

"No, indeed, missus" retorted the fishmonger. "And I guess you wouldn't look very fresh if you'd been chased all over the North sea with half the German Air Force on your tail."

* * *

ABSENT MINDED

A man was going to work one morning when he saw a neighbour pushing a stick underneath his front door, looking all hot and bothered.

"What's the matter, Jock?" he enquired.

"I'm trying to fish out the key I left under the mat," replied Jock. "I forgot to lock the door before I came out."

Banking Laws Committee

The Banking Laws Committee, appointed by the Government of India with Dr. P.V. Rajamannar, retired Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, as Chairman and sole Member, has appealed to all concerned authorities, interested public, banks, financial institutions, law associations, representative bodies of industry, trade and commerce and others interested in the matters referred to the Committee, to send their views and suggestions to the Committee within a period of two months.

The Committee has also stated that it will consider the questions raised by the Banking Commission's Study Group which reviewed legislation affecting banking. These are set out in Parts 5 to 21 of the Study Group's Questionnaire. Those desirous of answering the questionnaire may obtain copy of the same from the Secretary of the Committee. The office of the Committee is located at "White House", 91, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6.

Under its Terms of Referenee, the Committee has been asked to review (1) codification of commercial laws affecting banking; (2) law relatsng to negotiable instruments and codification of practices and usages relating to indigenous negotiable instruments; and (3) laws relating to bank deposits and collections, documents of title to goods, loans and advances generally with particular reference to banks and financial institutions, guarantees issued by banks, letters of credit, unsecured advances and special provisions relating to recovery of loans. Banks, professional and technical bodies concerned authorities and interested public are requested by the Committee to their views or suggestions on the aforesaid subjects within two months from this date.

ON THE COVER

Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, whose progressive policy of Nationalisation of Coal mines, has won much all round appreciation.

WHAT A SURPRISE !

"Look at that object over there," he thundered, "cropped hair and wearing trousers. Is it a boy or a girl?"

"That happens to be my daughter," replied his companian icily.

"My dear fellow," stammered the A R W. "I'd no idea. If I'd known I was speaking to her father—"

"You weren't I am her mother."

* * *

HIS DAD WAS BALD

Little Willie thought he was getting quite a big boy when his mother said he might go alone to the barber's.

"Well, little man, and how would you like your hair cut?" asked the barber.

"Please, I want it cut like daddy's, with a hole in the top!" replied Willie.

City Train Timings

With effect from Nov. 1

MADRAS CENTRAL

	Dep.	Arr.
Howrah Janata	8-40	19-15
Tatanagar Exp.	12-40	14-10
Howrah Mail	20-55	5-05
Circars Exp.	22-00	6-40
New Delhi Exp.	8-25	17-55
Hyderabad Exp.	13-35	10-15
Delhi Janata	15-10	15-55
New Delhi-Air-conditioned/Grand Trunk Express*	19-45	10-55
Dadar Express	10-00	17-15
Bombay Janata	13-40	14-00
Bombay Mail	21-50	5-15
Tirupati Exp.	7-00	21-40
Brindavan Exp.	8-10	19-05
Bangalore Exp.	12-45	15-20
Bangalore Mail	21-15	5-40
West Coast Exp.	12-25	14-45
Kerala Express	16-25	9-35
Mangalore Mail	20-20	7-00
Nilagiri Exp.	20-00	7-20
Cochin Mail	19-20	6-10
Gudur Pass.	8-45	22-50
Gudur Pass. (via Arkonam)	—	21-45
Vijayawada Pass.	15-20	12-40
Vijayawada Parcel Passenger	23-45	4-15
Raichur Pass.	9-25	20-10
Tirupati Pass.	17-00	9-45
Bangalore Pass.	6-05	21-00
Jolarpettai Pass.	11-20	14-20
Arkonam Pass.	18-10	—
Coimbatore Parcel Passenger	21-25	6-10

Janata Express—III Class only

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MADRAS EGMORE

(MAIN LINE)

Rock Fort Express	9-10	17-10
Virudunagar Janata	13-40	7-45
Rameswaram Exp.	19-30	8-05
Tiruchi Pass	6-45	12-05
Villupuram Pass.	15-55	12-05
Trivandrum Pass.	21-30	5-20
Madurai Parcel Passenger	22-25	4-50
Shencottah Pass,	—	21-10
(CHORD LINE)		
Trivandrum Exp.	8-10	18 10
Tirunelveli Exp.	18-15	8-35
Trivandrum Mail	20-30	7-15
Pandyan Exp.	20-10	6-40
Tuticorin Express	21-45	5-40
Rameswaram Passenger	11-00	16-25
MADRAS BEACH		
Chingleput Pass.	17-07	10-40
Kancheepuram Passenger	17-33	9-50
Kancheepuram Passenger *	18-12	9-18

*Will run on all days except on Sundays.

Sunday service will be observed only on Madras Beach-Tambaram Electrified suburban section.

Janata Express—Third Class only.

Central Schools: Their Role In National Integration

By V. V. ACHUNNI, (Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Trivandum)

[The Kendriya Vidyalayas are nurseries of the nation symbolising the urge for emotional integration and national solidarity. By imparting all round education to students from different parts of the country and from different strata of society with a common medium, common syllabus, common text books and common examination, the Kendriya Vidyalayas, within a short span of time, have become instruments of national integration and unity amongst the growing generation.]

THE Central Schools Organisation, now known as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghatham, hasgrown into an effective educational movement fulfilling a long-felt need and a lofty mission in the field of national education. It has a distinct philosophy and outlook, and a comprehensive programme. It is helping in fulfilling the uphill task of achieving national and emotional integration. In all the Central Schools the curriculum, text books, subjects, working hours, holidays and academic sessions are the same. As the Prime Minister once remarked "the students of Central Schools Organisation represent the unity of our country in a special way. In whatever part of our land they might be they study the same books through the same languages"

It was in nineteen sixtytwo that the Government of India took the decision to start schools bearing an all-India character and following a common scheme of studies. The decision was based on the recommendations of the Second Central Pay Commission which had in its report suggested the opening of higher secondary schools with a common syllabus and medium of instruction for the benefit of the children of Defence personnel and other Central Government employees liable to frequent transfers.

Initially, 20 regimental schools which were already functioning were taken over as Central Schools in April, 1963 by the Central Schools Unit of the Ministry of Education. An autonomous body called the Central Schools Organisation, later renamed as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, was registered as a society under the provisions of the Societies Registeration Act XXI of 1960, on December 15, 1965. This day is celebrated each year as the Foundation Day of the Sangathan.

COURSES OF STUDY

The Kendriya Vidyalayas are playing a very significant role in introducing a common pattern of education in the country. Children are admitted to the schools in standard I at the age of five. Up to class IV they study two languages English and Hindi besides Arithmetic, General Science and Social Studies. In class IV they start studying Sanskrit also. Pure sciences, Biology, Physics and Chemistry are taught from Class IV onwards. Training is also provided to the pupils in drawing, music, crafts and in work experience. A wide range of elective subjects in humanities and science is provided for them in the Higher Secondary classes from Class IX onwards.

Re-orientation Courses are conducted to give in service training to the teachers in order to keep them abreast of the new methods of teaching. The schools are well equipped with libraries, laboratories and teaching aids. The schools prepare pupils for All India Higher Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education. Quality text books mainly prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training are prescribed for these courses.

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Apart from high academic standards maintained, there is ample provision for the development of students' talents and skills through a network of co-curricular activities. These schools aim at the all round development of students' personality. The activities are planned in a manner which help children develop certain skills, aptitudes and qualities of character, including capacity for clear and independent thinking, scientific attitude of the mind, tolerance, concern for public interest and public service, self-discipline, self-reliance, initiative, a positive attitude and appreciation of productive work and above all a sense of patriotism. The schools strive to produce a class of persons, Indian in every respect-tastes, opinion, morals and outlook.

INSTRUMENTS OF INTEGRATION

The Kendriya Vidyalayas are thus nurseries of the nation symbolising the urge for emotional integration and national solidarity. By imparting all round education to students from different parts of the country and from different strata of the society with a common medium, common syllabus, common text books and common examination, the Kendriya Vidyalayas, within a short span of time, have become the instruments of national integration and emotional integration and unity amongst the growing generation. They provide national education at a level that can be compared with the best available anywhere in the country.

There are now 155 schools spread over the length and breadth of the country right from Srinagar to Trivandrum and from Jamnagar to Portblair and Imphal. There are schools in 99 and 56 A. P. O. also. The performance of students in these schools in the different fields of activity is excellent. In the year 1972, 2925 students sat for the All India Higher Secondary Examination from 118 Kendriya Vidyalayas. The percentage of passes was 92 59 which was much above the average percentage of 74 5 Out of the total number of students who passed, 783 (26.77 percent) got first class, 1900 (64.99 percent) got second class and only 242 (8 24 percent) were placed in third class. 172 students (5.44 percent) were placed in compartments. Failures accounted for 1.87 percent. 10 students were placed on the merit list of the Board.

In 1972 more than 50 students were selected for the award of the National Science Talent Search Scheme scholarships. A good number of students have secured admission to courses in Indian Institute of Technology, S. S. Dufferin and N. D. A. In judging excellence of the pupils, examination results alone are not taken into account. Performance in sports, games, music, dramatics, hobbies, and in co-curricular activities are also considered. Many students have won awards and prizes, at State, national and international level. The Sangathan also organises competitions in sports and cultural activities at regional and national level.

The Sangathan organises Summer Courses for teachers at various levels in different subjects. The course in dramatics and co-curricular activities conducted at Bangalore and the work experience training course at Delhi and Kharagpur deserve special mention. National Integration camps are also arranged in many Kendriya Vidyalayas and students from different states get an opportunity to understand and imbibe the spirit of the culture and heritage of different linguistic groups and communities.

A NICE PLAN

A man who had four sons was asked what he intended to do with them. He said: "The first will be a soldier; the second will become a chartered accountant, and the third an assessor to an insurance company?

"And how about the fourth?"

"Oh, the fourth will be a professional bankrupt, and will keep the whole family."

FUN AND LAUGHTER

AT THE MOVIES

The Henpeck had just arrived at the movies.

Mrs. Henpeck: 'Is your seat quite comfortable, dear?"

Mr. Henpeck (startled): "Quite, my love."

Mrs Henpeck: "And have you a good view of the screen?"

Mr. Henpeck: (still curious): "Perfect"

Mrs. Henpeck: "Does that awful noise outside worry you?"

Mr. Henpeck: "No darling"

Mrs Henpeck (changing her tone suddenly): "Then change seats with me, you selfish little weasel!"

• • •

THE LIMIT

A midget who had been working at a factory for only a week handed in his notice to leave. The foreman expressed his surprise and asked the reason.

'Well, the other men all wanted to know how tall I was." said the midget "and I had to tell them that I was exactly three feet high"

"But surely you are not leaving us an account of their questions," asked the foreman.

"No, I don't mind their questions," cried the midget, angrily. "What I object to is being picked up every few minutes and used as a yard measure!"

• • •

BRIGHT CHAP

The boy was vainly trying to remember what the head-master had been saying in the previous lesson.

"Come," thundered the head, "what are the two tapes of sugar I mentioned?"

"Please, sir, I've forgotten,"

"A!" said the Head, grimly, "Then bend over that chair."

'Oh, one moment, sir," cried the pupil, a sudden thought coming into his mind. "I remember cane and beet sir!"

• • •

NOTHING

"Can any boy tell me what nothing is?" a ked the teacher.

"Yes, sir," replied Sammy Smart. "It's what you gave me yesterday for cleaning your mot rcar!"

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HER FEAR

Myra was staying at a farm for the first time, and was afraid of meeting a bull.

"There is nothing to be afraid of," said the farmer's wife seeing Myra edging away while accompanying her across a field. "It's only a cow."

"Is it?" asked Myra "Well, I don't like the look of its handlebars."

• • •

HE BLUSHES!

Butch stood before the magistrate.

"You are accused," droned the magistrate, of walking into restaurant, smashing the furniture, striking the waiter, and resisting arrest." He looked up. "How do you plead—guilty? or not guilty?"

Butch blushed.

"You shouldn't ask me that," he murmured. 'I'm prejudiced!"

The Complaint

Letter sent to a railway company by a man who had the misfortune to live near a large junction:

"Gentlemen,

Why must your engines ding & dong & bang & fizz & spit & pant & grate & grind & puff & bumb & chug & hoot & toot & whistle & wheeze & jar & jerk & snarl & slam & throb & roar & rattle & yell & smell & smoke & shriek & SCREAM all the night long?"

HIS SHREWDNESS

An Irishman, hearing a rumour that his bank had suspended payment, rushed round to withdraw his money.

"How would you like it?" asked the clerk. "In big bills or little ones?"

"O, I don't want it at all if you've got it," replied the Irishman. "But if you haven't I must have it."

• • x

SEEDY

"Goodness! Don't you feel well John?" asked mother.

'No, mother," replied Johnny "I've been to Billy's birthday party and had plum cake, cherry cake, chocolate cake, and—"

"And now you've got stomach cake, I know!" cried mother.

• • •

COULDN'T AFFORD IT

Tommy: How much for a hair-cut?

Barber: 8 annas sonny.

Tommy (looking dolefully at his money): Then you might cut two-annas-worth off.

A PLEASURE

"You can't pass this way, sir," said the country policeman. "I've orders to turn back all motors that come along this road."

"But I'm the chief constable," declared the motorist.

"Sorry, sir, I didn't know. I got orders to let no traffic through because of the rotten bridge, but seeing it's you, sir, it's a pleasure. Go right ahead."

• • •

THE SECRET

He was newly married.

"Last night," he told his friend "I had it out with her. I told her that I'm going to be the head. Man, you should have seen how sweetly she agreed, saying. 'Darling then I'll be the neck."

"Quite so," remarked his friend, "but you'll find that the neck can twist the head any way it wants."

• • •

SMART LAD!

"To subtract in arithmetic every thing must be of the same denomination," explained Dr. Jalibov. "You cannot take three apples from four pears, or six horses from nine dogs."

"No, sir, but you can take six quarts of milk from four cows!" cried Sammy Smart.

• • •

HE ASKED FOR IT

While spending a holiday in town, young George was given a ride on his uncle's knee.

"Ha, ha! How do you like that for a jolly donkey ride," chuckled uncle.

"Oh I think, I like riding on a real donkey best" replied the little lad.

• • •

THE MILKY WAY

"Oh John! John!" cried Mrs. Mac Jones. "A cow has strayed into our garden!"

"Well, don't stand there wasting time!" replied her thrifty husband. "Fetch a pail and milk the animal before it gets out again!"

• • •

MADE IT HOT FOR HIM

"Two ice-creams please, and I'd like mine served hot!" said the holiday tripper, trying to be funny.

The waitress served him without a word, but after sampling a spoonful, the funny customer leapt up from the table holding his mouth.

"O! Ooh! This ice cream has got pepper in it" he spluttered.

"That's right, sir!" Is it hot enough for you?" beamed the waitress.

The Twist

At a dinner party the hostess, during a lull in the conversation, was unfortunate to emit a loud rasping hiccup. A Frenchman, sitting by her, immediately apologized profusely, as if he had committed the faux pas. When the ladies had left the dinning room, an American asked the gallant son of Gaul why he had acted in this manner.

"As monsieur knows, we are a chivalrous people," was the reply. "I saw that madam was embarrassed, so I tried to throw the blame on myself."

Presently the gentlemen joined the ladies upstairs. After a little while the American found himself in conversation with his hostess in the middle of a group of guests. Suddenly the alarming incident was repeated-the hostess hiccuped again. The American turned quickly to the assembled guests and announced with an engaging smile, "Folks, this one on me.'

THE RETORT!

He had been tolerant, had answered all her silly questions, but he was tired and had been trying to get to sleep for the past half hour.

"George, dear, is everything shut up for the night?" she asked.

He yawned.

"Everything else, dear."

• • •

THE DIFFFRENCE

The newly weds had just got off their train.

"John, dear," said the bride, "let's try to make the people think we've been married a long time.

"All right, honey," was the answer, "you carry the suitcases."

• • •

SOLD AGAIN

"Mother wants new clothes-line, please," cried Freddy.

"How long does she want it!" asked the shopman.

"Oh, I think she wants to keep it!" replied Freddy.

The Enemy

A newly-promoted colonel gave a dinner to his regiment. Addressing the men he said, jovially.

"Now fall upon the food without mercy Treat it as if it were the enemy.

At the end of the dinner he noticed a sergeant sneaking away with two bottles of wine.

"What are you doing?" he asked.

"Obeying orders, sir, "was the reply. "When you don't kill the enemy you take them prisoners."

V. V. S. Aiyar-50

RAGING CONTROVERSY

By R. A. PADMANABHAN

MAHATMA GANDHI'S intervention not proving successful, Dr. Naidu decided on further action to enforce his stand. It was war. The ranks were serried. The battle drums were sounded. The bugle was blown. On April 7, 1925, at his home-town of Salem Dr. Naidu commenced what "The Hindu" reported as "his compaign on the Gulukulam, inter-dining controversy." According to "The Hindu": "As President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee his words were noted with careful attention when he opened his attack against the Brahmin community and sketched in brief outline the scheme of Satyagraha he was going to start against the Gurukula at Shermadevi. Sjt. Naidu said that the unjust way in which the Non-Brahmin boys were seperated at the Gurukula was unbearable..." Dr. Naidu was thus giving a wrong picture of the real situation in the Gurukula. Somehow, this wrong impression persisted in the minds of a large number of people thanks to the vociferous campaign carried by Dr Naidu and others in their papers. To this day it persists even among the most cultured and knowledgeable of young men, which is a real tragedy. Dr. Naidu initiating the campaign added he would fight to the finish and would not mind leaving the Congress, if it came to that. He said "he had given notice to Sjt. Aiyar that if the latter did not hand over the properties of the Gurukula before the end of this month (April, 1925). Sjt. Naidu would start Satyagraha at Shermadevi and take over possession of the Gurukula, in which case Sjt. Aiyar would have no other course but to resort to the aid of the Government." Dr. Naidu's reference to "resort to the aid of the Government" only meant that as a Non co-operator and Gandhian, Aiyar would be averse to seek police protection or go to Court and that the Gurukulam would easily fall into the hands of Dr. Naidu's "Satyagrahis."

* * *

Dr. Naidu's statement was not universally welcomed by all Non-Brahmins, just as Aiyar's idealistic stand was not supported by all Brahmins. For example, in a long statement highly critical of Dr. Naidu, M. Bhaktavatsalam, Congressman and High Court Vakil, deplored Dr. Naidu's attitude as reviving Communalism "at a time when the country is sick of it". He added: "First taking the Gurukula question.....I must say, with all respect to the Doctor, that he is simply trying to mislead the Non-Brahmins at large by his own misrepresentations. I shall state here the relevant facts as briefly as possible. The Gurukula was started by Mr. V.V. S. Aiyar with public donations as well as a donation by the Congress Committee. There has been only a common mess; but those students who had objection for cosmopolitan meals were given separatte accommodation. Then this controversy was set up and it was referred to Mahatma Gandhi in Madras On his suggestion, Mr. V. V. S. Aiyar agreed that there should by only common mess, that no separate accommodation for meals should be provided for, for any, within the Gurukula, and that the cook should be a Brahmin. This would not satisfy Dr. Naidu and he is now threatening the country with his Satyagraha...I can understand the agitation if Non-Brahmin students are not allowed into the general mess and are given separate accommodation. But that is not at all the case here. How can we compel anyone to eat in a manner which he does not like? But even this question has been settled by the Mahatma. Next, as regards the cook, Dr. Naidu says that the cook should not necessarily be a Brahmin. Here I ask him in all seriousness whether he represents the Non-Brahmin community at large when he says this. There is no use of his talking in an irresponsible and unintelligible strain about equality and nationality and so on. If he does not want a Brahmin cook, I would ask him if he is prepared to have a panchama (Harijan) cook. If a Brahmin should eat in the hands of a Non-Brahmin, certainly the Non-Brahmin should be prepared to eat in the hands of the panchamas. I challenge the Doctor to agree to a panchama cook, in which case alone there will not be any feeling of superiority of one caste according to him, and run the institution successfully. Is not Dr. Naidu aware of so many differences between one sect and another among Non-Brahmins themselves? Is a Vellala prepared to have a Naidu cook? Nay, can the Doctor tell me that a Vellala of one sect would eat in the house of a Vellala of another sect?.....If the Doctor wants to do away with castes, let him first do propaganda work among the Non-Brahmins. Why should he be now carrying on a crusade against Brahmins alone, while the Non-Brahmins are as much caste-ridden as the former....The Doctor is now threatening to leave the Congress if the Congress Committee does not agree with him, and form a Non-Brahmin Party. Much greater men have left the Congress for much worthier reasons, and yet the Congress is now much stronger than what it has been....While Mahatma Gandhi wanted this year to be 'Spinning Year', Dr. Naidu is making it a 'Non-Brahmin Year'. Let the Doctor carry on his activities through the body which is already there (the Justice Party) and allow all sincere Congress workers to carry on their work. I would also earnestly appeal to all Nationalistic Non-Brahmins to rise from their slumber and see that the Doctor is not carrying on any more misrepresentation as the natural leader of Non-Brahmins, and come forward for real and earnest Congress work."

Space does not permit details of other critical statements, meetings and speeches, critical of Dr. Naidu. Similarly space does not permit the reports of meetings and statements by such as M. Yakub Hussain, M. K. Acharya, Kumbalingam Pillai (of Aiyar's Gurukulam), Hamid Khan, Usman Saheb Venkatachala Raddiar, Dr. T.S.S. Rajan and others in positive support of Aiyar. Nor do we have space enough for the voluminous writings and speeches of the Doctor and his supporter. Enough material on both sides has so far been presented to show how intense feelings were on both sides.

* * *

At this stage, before the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee could meet on April 29th, enough strong words having been bandied about, Aiyar thought the time had come for him to totally disassociate himself from the Gurukulam. He first made a statement on April 15 in which he said: "I find that Shriman Varadarajulu Naidu and others of his way of thinking are bent upon wilfully misrepresenting and defaming the management of the Tamil Gurukula Vidalaya. I am sure the public will not expect me to use the language and the tone employed by Shriman Naidu. He is daily attributing to the Gurukula Vidyalaya actions and intentions which are not its own. I declare publicly and once for all that it is not a fact that Non-Brahmin boys are not allowed to sit for meals with the Brahmin boys of the Gurukula Only two Brahmin boys are sitting apart in persuance of the permission given to them by me, of which permission enough has been mentioned, and more than once in the public Press. No Brahmacharis hereafter taken in the Gurukula will be allowed any exemption from the general mess. As Acharya of the Gurukula, I shall make as usual every arrangement for the comforts of the boys and for the cooking of food. The properties of the Gurukula are a trust in my hands as the head of the Bharadwaja Ashrama. I am inviting some representative men in the Tamil country to form themselves into a Board of Trustees for the Ashrama. The names of the members of the Board will be announced in due course when the Board is formed. As regards the demands made by Shriman Naidu and others for the return of the moneys subscribed funds of the Gurukula by people who have now changed their opinions, I have to say that if I were the owner of the properties and the funds of the Gurukula Vidyalaya, I would not have hesitated a single moment to return their moneys. But as a trustee of the Gurukula which is a running public institution I do not think I have at all the right to dispose of any part of the funds or properties except for purposes which would advance its usefulness for the public. I do not think the public will take Shriman Naidu seriously when he speaks of Satyagraha in connection with the Gurukula properties. So long as the Bharadwaja Ashrama is doing everything in its power to solve the inter-dining question fairly among the Brahmacharis of the Gurukula and so long as it works heart and soul for the advancement of education among the Tamils, it can afford to have a quiet conscience and need not, and will not fear any Agraha styling itself Satyagraha. I do not propose hereafter to reply to any misrepresentations circulated against me or the Gurukula by Shriman Naidu and others of his way of thinking."

* * *

By sheer coincidence, this statement of Aiyer came on the same day as Mahatma Gandhi's note in "Young India", viz. April 15, 1925.

But neither Gandhiji's note on Inter-dining, which clarified his earlier personal advice to Dr. Naidu and Aiyar, nor Aiyar's dignified statement had any effect on Aiyar's detractors. Their hostility towards Aiyar did not abate nor their preparations to take possession of the Gurukulam Aiyar had discussions with his staff members and other friends. They could find no way out, and stood solidly behind Aiyar in whatever stand he might take. It was at this stage that Aiyar decided to resign his stewardship of the Gurukulam, so that his detractors who were attacking him personally might be satisfied and the institution saved. "The Hindu" of April 21, 1925 said:—

"The following letter of resignation by Mr. V. V. S. Aiyar, of his headship of the Bharadwaja Ashrama and the Tamil Gurukula, submitted to the

(Contd on page 8)

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THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

It is a force that works silently apparently slowly. In reality, there is no force in the world that is so direct or so swift in working.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Mar. 25, 1973

U. S. AID

It is high time we stop worrying about American aid—military or economic to any country, especially to Pakistan.

President Nixon is right when he says that India's military superiority "is enormous that the possibility of Pakistan being a threat to India is absurd."

After the recent Indo-Pakistan war, resulting in the creation of Bangladesh as an Independent Republic, the threat to India from Pakistan is very much reduced.

Further, because of the strange behaviour of the Nixon Administration during the war, we have learnt to live without much foreign assistance. Our capacity to mobilise as much as 90 per cent of our development financing from domestic sources has won appreciation of the Assistant USAID Administrator Mr. Macdonald.

The question now is whether we should accept 87.6 million dollars of economic aid (suspended during the war) and released now. Promises of further aid have also come.

It may not be wise to treat a big nation always with suspicion. The great debacle in Vietnam might have put some sense into the U. S. administration. Macdonald has listed the essential requirements of India in the fields of fertiliser supply and emergency power generation equipment.

Is it wrong to accept the aid if it comes without strings?

Exchange Rates : A New Perspective

By EUGENE BRAKE

WASHINGTON: The international monetary agreement reached by major trading nations in Paris on March 16 has forced many people to look at exchange rate policies from a perspective that may seem novel to them.

Under the Bretton Woods system that operated during most of the period since World War II, the policy question was naturally assumed to be: when should governments act to alter exchange rates?

Under the arrangements agreed to in Paris: the question will have to be stated differently: when, for what purposes and to what extent should governments step into the exchange markets to interfere with the way market forces are moving the rates of exchange?

This new way of looking at the problem has important implications for the long-range reform of the international monetary system.

One reason for the new way of thinking is that the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates has been abandoned.

The assumption under the Bretton Woods system was that a fixed relationship among exchange rates should be preserved, and that changes were to be permitted only if they could not be avoided. But the result of this craving for stability, ironically, was frequent spells of disruptive speculation, usually followed by wide changes in exchange rates that caused real adjustment problems for elements within the affected economies.

Since the Paris meeting, governments now no longer observe an obligation to keep the exchange values of their currencies in any fixed relation to one another. Most of the members of the European Community, joined by some non-community nations, undertook to keep the fluctuations in exchange rates among their own currencies within the relatively narrow limits. But there is no longer any agreed restrictions on the margin of fluctuation between other major currencies, or between, for example, the group of European currencies that are "floating" jointly and the U.S. dollar.

On the other hand, neither is there a commitment to allow market forces, and market forces only, to determine the day-to-day movements of the exchange rates. Governments may intervene when they consider it desirable, particularly to preserve "orderly conditions" in the exchange markets.

Under precisely what conditions is it desirable and appropriate for governments to intervene in currency exchange markets? This is the question that governments must face up to in their day-to-day operations after the Paris agreement. It is also a question that has to be faced up to in any permanent, long-range reform of the international monetary system.

—Is it proper for governments to buy and sell their own currencies to maintain "orderly markets?"

This is one of the least controversial questions. Most experts would say "yes"—at least as long as "maintaining orderly markets" means only smoothing out erratic ups and downs arising from the uneven day-to-day distribution of "buy" and "sell" orders and other strictly temporary factors. For example, a large payment for purchases of foreign airliners or a financing transaction for a major foreign investment could throw the currency exchange markets out of whack on the day they occurred if no official agency stood by to meet the extraordinary one-time demand for foreign exchange.

Some economists, however, fear that even this limited type of intervention would prove in practice to be one-sided—that governments would be tempted to intervene for the sake of "orderly markets" when to do so would be helpful for their own exporters, but would be less zealous about orderly markets when intervention would erase a temporary advantage for their exports.

This brings up another question: is it proper for a government to intervene in foreign exchange markets to give an advantage to its export industries?

This is probably the real crux of disagreements over international monetary reform. The U.S. position has been that nations should not use exchange rate policy as a tool to gain or preserve a large trade surplus. Instead, the United States says, the international monetary system should work toward balance in total international money flows. (These international monetary flows include not only trade, of course, but also tourist expenditures, international flows of investment funds and profits, government-to-government transactions, and many other items.)

In the past attitudes of some governments on this question have seemed somewhat contradictory. One of the major objectives of the Bretton Woods system was to prevent "competitive devaluations." In other words, governments were not supposed to sell their own currencies and buy foreign currencies for the purpose of driving down the exchange value of their own currency. Why might a government be tempted to do so? To give a price advantage to its producers of export goods and to domestic producers facing import competition, at the expense of domestic consumers and foreign producers.

If this sort of behaviour is improper, is it any more proper for a government to sell its own currency and buy foreign currency to protect a large trade surplus when the surplus results from an established exchange rate that is no longer appropriate? Although strong theoretical arguments can be made for allowing exchange values to adjust promptly when basic imbalances appear, in practice governments have been reluctant to give up the trade advantage that accompanies an under-valued currency. Governments that accepted the ban on competitive devaluations have nevertheless been slow to allow their under-valued currency to appreciate.

— —

Emperiment 500 Years Old

TASHKENT (USSR): Geophysicists of Uzbekistan (the Republic in the South-East of the USSR) recorded the motion of the earth crust due to the experiment started by Ulugbek, an outstanding ancient astronomer. It was fixed that the sextant of the ancient astronomer's observatory installed by him to the meridian' now deviates from it by 10 angular minutes.

Scientists explain the recorded deviation of 10 angular minutes by the shifts of the earth crust, separate blocks of which have a rotary motion. This unusual experiment has helped to develop a method of geophysical measurements to detect modern, rotary motion of parts of the earth crust.

• • •

Mineral Treasures Of Soviet Union

NOVOSIBIRSK, (USSR): The mines being built in Siberia will in the near future be giving up to 500 million tons of fuel and chemical raw materials annually, a well-known Soviet scientist, Academician Nikolai Melnikov, said in an interview for the press. Hundreds of promising mineral deposits have been found in the Ural area, in Kazakhstan and in the East.

The known stocks of minerals in the USSR are so great that they will fully meet the needs of its growing economy for many decades to come. The USSR holds first place in the world in the stocks of iron and manganese ores, titanium, nickel and molybdenum.

International Events

Red Indians On The March

For those who have not heard about the existence of the so-called Red Indians of America, after they had finished their geography lessons in the elementary schools, the news about breaking out of the recent American Indian unrest was a reminder that the red-Indian races still exist and that these original inhabitants of America, have not so far been completely liquidated by those who colonised that country. They have survived the most brutal repression in human history, and they hav now awakened to demand their rights.

"We will do no harm, but we are prepared to die, if necessary, for our rights" said more than two hundred Siaux Ind ans who seized the small community of wounded knee near Pine Ridge, USA. American Indian unrest has broken out in South Dakota, with one of the largest Indian reservations in the USA situated there. Symbolically, it was at Wounded Knee that Indians were massacred on a large scale in 1890. The Federal troops killed 20 unarmed people then.

The Siaux barricaded in the bulding of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, demanded that the Democrat senators should inv stigate all violations of the 370 treaties concluded between the Indian and the Federal Government and also the discriminatory policies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Interior.

These original inhabitants of America, who alone can claim the right to be called Americans, were given de jure citizenship just 49 years ago, but it remained only on paper. Some states even now do not recognise the citizenship act while oth rs simply bar the Indians from the polls. Thus, the people who should have been the masters of the land are not even able to decide their own destiny.

As for their standard of living, it is the most miserable, with an Indian family's income being barely 25 per cent that of a White worker's family, while unemployment among them is ten times as high. The budget of a Red Indian family is 50 cents a day if it lives on one loaf of bread and sausages. It will be a rare thing if any Indian child manages to finish school.

Now the Indians have started demanding their rights and about 500 marches, representing two thirds of the Indian tribes marched to Washington and they called this march "the path of broken promises."

Almost at the same time, Mr. Yuri Rytkheu, a Chukchi writer from the far-eastern part of the Soviet Union was telling a gathering of Tamil writers in Madras about the protection given by the Soviet government even to the smallest of its minorities. He quoted his own Chukchi nationality as an example and said that the Chukchis are only about 2,400 in number and they didn't even have a script of their own 50 years ago.

But now, within the last five decades, they have been given not only a script, but their language has been developed to such an extent that it has become the medium of instruction in the schools. Their literature is now flourishing. The Chukchis enjoy equal opportunities with the rest of the peoples of the USSR in every walk of life.

U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

America's decision to resume arms supply to Pakistan has caused concern in all peace-loving countries of the world, not to speak of the indignation that it has caused in India and Bangla Desh. Eventhough the U.S. government argues that it is just fulfilling its old commitment to supply nonleathcal equipment and spare parts for which it had already received cash, observers feel that the timing of the resumption does not indicate the good intentions of the U.S.

As Mr. Kosygin, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union pointed out in his speech in Teheran, recently, the arms supply, far from providing real security to the recipient nations, "would only set their neighbours on reciprocal course"

When the countries of the Indian sub-continent are striving to come closer this act of the U.S seems to be aimed at keeping them apart.

THE KHARTOUM KILLINGS

Another incident that engaged the attention of the entire world was the murder of some diplomats in Khartoum, Sudan.

On the evening of March 1, a group of members of the Black September the Palestinian terrorist organisation entered the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum during a reception, seized as hostages U.S. Ambassador Noel, former U.S. Charge d'affairs, Moore, the Belgian and Jordanian charge d'affairs and Saudi Arabian Ambassador and his family and barricaded themselves in the building.

The terrorists demanded the release of a group of Palestinians in prison in Jordan. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, now serving a prison term in U.S, for the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy, Arab women held as political prisoners in Israel and the terrorists of the Baader-Meinhof group arrested in West Germany.

On March 3, it was announced in Khartoum that the terrorists not having been given assurances that the Palestenians arrested in Jordan would be released, had killed three of the hostages—the two Americans and the Belgian.

The Sudanese government condemned the action and demanded the release of the surviving hostages.

The terrorists, however, pressed for safe conduct and a plane to fly the group and the hostages out of the country. But Police and troops cordoned off the neighbourhood of the Saudi Embassy.

On March 4, the terrorists released the Saudi Arabian Ambassador and the Jordanian Charge d'affaires and surrendered to the authorities.

Jesser Arabat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation cabled the Sudanese President that his organisation was in no way involved in the incident in Khartoum.

The Black September terrorist act has been condemned in Arab and other countries as inhuman and damaging to the national liberation movement.

IRAQ WINS BATTLE OF OIL

An agreement ensuring Iraqi's sovereignty over her oil wealth has been concluded between the Iraqui government and the Western oil monopolies that operated the Iraq Petroleum Company which was nationalised last year. President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr announced on March 1.

The companies are to pay the Iraqui government £171 million to meet its accumulated claims and to give up its concession of the Moaul Patrolium Company which was not affected by the nationalisation, without compensation. Another operating subsidiary, the Basra Petroleum Company, has undertaken to increase oil output to 80 million tons by 1976.

In turn the Iraqui government agreed to supply the foreign stockholders of Iraq Petroleum 15 million tons of crude oil in exchange for the waiver by the companies of all demands on Iraq.

A NOVEL PROTEST

Parisians were surprised to find a block of sheep grazing on the Champ de Mars at the foot of the Eiffel tower recently.

They were brought in by peasants from the village of Larzal in protest against the authorities' decision to hand over the pasture lands surrounding the village to the Defence Ministry!

Sow. Rajeswari (daughter of Dr. S. Kalimuthu) and Chi. V. Loganathan (son of Mr. V. V. Venkataswamy Chettiar of Tiruchi) who were married at Palani recently.

Unveiling Mysteries Of Microesm

SERPUKHOV, (USSR): An experimental magnetic spark spectrometre has been put into operation in this town near Moscow. The first pictures of the traces of high-energy particles have been made with its aid. The new device is highly efficient, fast-working and has a higher selectivity. The installation is able to select and register separate kinds of rare particles or nuclear events which it is programmed for, remaining insensitive to millions of other particles which do not interest researchers at a given moment. It has been produced with the participation of the institutes and enterprises of other socialist countries. The scientists expect to obtain valuable information on the laws of microcosm with the help of the new accelerator.

LOW TRICK

Farmer: What d'ye mean by shying stones at my dog?

Boy: He bit me!

Farmer: How many times?

Boy: Once.

Farmer: Then why shy at him twice?

Boy: Well, once bitten, twice shy!

rom page 3

V.V.S. Aiyar

Members of the Ashram, has been sent for publication:

"Hitherto I have been bearing as the head of your body the brunt of the fight that certain gentlemen have been carrying on against the Gurukula founded and worked by us as the Members of the Bharadwaja Ashrama. From the manner in which no forward step that I have taken—sometimes consulting you and sometimes anticipating your sanction—satisfies those that are carrying on this controversy, though their previous words and writing indicated that they would be satisfied with much less. I have to conclude that their objection is mainly against me personally.

"When those of you who were members of the Ashram at that time and myself started the Gurukula at Kallidakurichi, two are three years ago we had the ambition to make this Gurukula into a modern Madurai or Takshashila, a modern Nalanda or Nawadwipa. When our countrymen came forward with a gesture to help us liberally, we thought that this ambition could be fulfilled in due course. But now it is a tragic sight, especially to me who have contributed my humble mite to rouse the dormant spirit of patriotism and nationalism in the Tamil land, to see that land fallen a prey to communal strife. In the unreasonable attacks made against the Gurukula and the Brahmin community,—two distinct questions but rolled into one in the blindness of passion—I see symbolically the Tamil nation attempting to commit suicide even as the Yadavas of old.

"I had believed that a man who had seen and faced dangers that fall to the lot of a few at any time, who had devoted himself solely to the service of his country and literature and dharma in spite of excruciating mental and physical sufferings that would break the heart of any man—I had believed that such a man at least would not be suspected of any low and selfish motives. But when even such a usually fair-minded opponent as the 'Navashakti' charges me with attempting to twist Mahatmaji's words to suit my purpose. I have only to acknowledge with grief that the poison of communal hate has entered deep into the heart of an important section of Tamil political society. A little *shanti* and fairmindedness on the part of our opponents would have shown to them the possibilities that lay under my proposal of inviting men learned in the Vedas and *smritis* and the general public to formulate new *sam karas* for the purpose of narrowing down the division between the Non-Brahmanas and the Brahmanas. But it was not to be. The disease is having its course, and I think I can do nothing but leave it to time to let it pass over.

"Please do not think I am trying to escape from my responsibilities by asking you to take from me the headship of the Ashram and the Gurukulam. I want to give them up in order that it may be easier for you to negotiate with your opponents who seemed to have developed a special hate against me personally, and also in order that I may do intenser *topas* for the re-establishment of goodwill and love among a people who have achieved so much in the past by common striving both in the spiritual as well as in temporal fields. I therefore, request you as early as possible to elect a new Acharya and to take over from me the *pa tas* and other Trust properties now in my name as your head.

"Please do accept my thanks for the never-failing co-operation I have enjoyed in the discharge of my duties."

Even this noble and well motivated move of Aiyar was not taken in the right spirit by his detractors, even though on the same day as the publication of Aiyar's letter of resignation 'The Hindu' published a statement by K. Kumbhalingam Pillai, an Assistant in the Gurukulam, appealing to Dr. Naidu to arrive at a compromise with Aiyar. In Pillai's view, Aiyar's acceptance of Mahatmaji's advice that no further exemptions should be given and all new-comers would have to accept inter--caste dining if they wish to stay in the Gurukulam, was a great step towards a compromise. With all due respect to Dr. Naidu's "unquestionable patriotism and undaunted leadership", Pillai said that he felt 'inconsolably grieved that he (Dr. Naidu) is unnecessarily throwing broadcast the apple of communal discord and thus endangering any hope of political work in the Tamil land." He added: "Dr. Naidu writes that Sriman Iyer keeps the Gurukulam for actively disgracing the Non-Brahmanas. Misrepresentation cannot go further. I cannot understand Sriman Naidu when he says that Sriman S Srinivasa Iyengar, a patriot of liberal views, who gave a princely donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Vaikom Satyagraha and Sriman C Rajagopalachari who in his Ashram with his two children eats with Panchamas the food prepared by the Non-Brahmanas and the other Brahmanas are enemies of Non-Brahmanas." In conclusion, referring to Dr. Naidu's call for the refund of moneys, Pillai said that Aiyar, under the circumstances was not entitled to refund the money subscribed for the development of the Gurukula by men of various shades of opinion. Regarding the question of who should cook, he said that if Non-Brahmanas and Panchamas were to cook, the majority of Brahmana and Non-Brahmana students were likely to leave the Gurukulam; if this "ever changing atmosphere" continued, he asked, who would come to National schools?

But all this was wasted on the opponents of Aiyar, who were making arrangements for a series of lightning visits and public meetings to be addressed by Dr. Naidu. And, with lightning speed, hasty words were becoming common occurrence on platforms, and the tenor of language was very violent. At one place Dr Naidu called the teaching staff of the (Tamil Gurukulam as "annak kaavadis" and at another place he used the unparliamentary expression "badawa". This was brought to public attention by a Member of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, who said in a letter to "The Hindu", "Dr. Naidu himself has not conducted the campaign in a manner which would remove misapprehensions. In Tanjore he is reported to have used a very vulgar expression 'Badawa'. He is reported to have used another nasty expression 'Annak kaavadigal' in referring to the tea hing staff of the Gurukula which he wants to reform on truly national lines. Surely, this is the first time that proverty is considered a crime and that especially in the teaching profession!" "The Hindu" April 28 1925, page 5, col. 2 The two Tamil words were printed in Tamil letters themselves.)

"The Hindu", which was giving a good deal of column space to all the controversialists, wrote an editorial on April 22, 1925 calling upon both the sides to work out an amicable solution. The editorial said:

"A definite stage in the controversy about the Tamil Gurukula at Shermadevi has been reached by the resignation of Mr. V V S. Iyer of his place as head of that institution. This has been rendered necessary, he says in his letter published yesterday, by the fact that he was being singled out for criticism of a kind which threatened to ruin the Gurukula if he continued to be responsible for its management. Regard being had to the fact that Mahatma Gandhi's intervention proved unavailing, the only possible alternative in the interests of the institution, was the one which Mr. V. V. S. Iyer has been forced to have recourse to We hope that the suicidal and unsavoury disputation would be brought to a speedy termination by the adoption on both sides of a policy of give and take, remembering that social questions cannot be so ved satisfactorily either by cowardly running away from them or by thrusting changes down the throats of unwilling people. The principle of the Vaikom Satyagraha compromise, of constant endeavour to induce the opponents of reform to appreciate the catholicity and broad-minded humanity of the changes can well be applied to the Gurukula controversy."

What effect this editorial had on Dr. Naidu is not hard to say. For the very next day (the 23rd), in a statement issued from Kumbakonam, he said, 'Mr. V. V. S. Aiyar's resignation does not alter the situation...I am proceeding to Shermadevi during the first week of May. I have wired to the chief donors to proceed to Shermad vi to protect the property. I beg to warn the public and the papers in the North against the malicious misrepresentations of the Brahmin Press. My thanks are due to 'The Hindu' and 'Justice' for giving fairly accurate news. I request friends of all communities and parties who wish to render me active support in the Gurukula campaign to meet me at Mr. Prasanna Venkatesa Row's Choultry, Trichinopoly on the 29th and 30th. Friends who need travelling expenses will be paid."

So it was no more a question of inter-caste dining, compulsorily or otherwise; it had now degenerated into a matter of "protecting the property", and "travelling expenses paid" for all who are willing to take it! While in one breath Dr. Naidu condemns the "Brahmin Press", in the next he praises "The Hindu", a paper owned and edited by a Brahmin, for its impartiality and "fairly accurate news". The venue in Trichi and the dates were those of the proposed meeting of the General Body of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, which was scheduled to meet and discuss the Gurukulam affair.

As the date neared, M. K. Acharya, a Member of the TNCC gave notice of a resolution to be moved urging that the Committee shall "observe strict neutrality in all non-political matters," and allow "full freedom of action in non-political matters" to all institutions that have received aid from the Congress. Yakub Hassan, a senior Congress leader, in a letter to Dr. Naidu said, "As I told you personally, it is my emphatic opinion that the controversy concerning the Gurukula should not be allowed to divide the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. The Committee, I am sure, made the contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the Gurukula for the purpose of national education, and as long as the person or persons entrusted with the money are not using it for any other purpose than that for which it was granted, the Committee cannot interfere in the management or enter into questions of details such as cooking, inter-dining or even religious instruction These matters may have some importance from a Brahmin-Non-Brahmin communal point of view, but the Congress Committee, consisting as it does of not only Brahmins and Non Brahmins, but also Muslim and Christian members, cannot take sides in a quarrel which is purely sectional....I therefore appeal to you, the President, not to let this matter be discussed on the platform of the Congress Committee, for, if the matter is brought there and a decision not acceptable even to a small minority in the Committee is arrived at, it will have the look of a form of tyranny of the majority which I am sure you would be the last

(*Contd. on page 12*)

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

INDIAN LITERATURE IN THE USSR...

THOUGH I had already read the collection of short stories by 51 Indian writers, a review of the same by the prominent Indologist Prof. Yevgeny Chelyshev in "Moscow News" weekly, has thrown much light on it and re-reading the book again. I am able to appreciate many of the subtle beauties of modern Indian literature which I had overlooked before.

As Mr. Chelyshev has rightly pointed out in the review, "leafing through the book, we see in our mind's eye, many pictures from the life of this great country one after another; They make it possible for us to get to know people of different nationalities and to learn of their sorrows and joys and their thoughts and dreams of the future."

Mr. Chelyshev has made a critical study of some of the important characters in the stories 'The Women Characters", he says, "evoke the greatest admiration. Fortitude, self-sacrifice and high moral qualities are all attributes of many of the heroines of these Indian authors' stories"

Mr. Chelyshev is not an Indologist merely by studying books but has visited India several times and studied Indian life closely. Moreover he is a scholar in Hindi. Thus he speaks with authority when he says, that while reading the stories "one begins to respect and love the talented and industrious people who, in spite of all hardships, retained an unusual spiritual fortitude and an inexhaustible vital force."

* * *

WILL AMERICA'S PRESSURE ON MIDDLE-EAST INCREASE?

I have almost made it a point to periodically meet the noted Soviet Commentator Mr Sergei Vishnevsky and provoke him to talk about international situation... The reason is, in a few minutes' conversation with him, I am able to gather information which I may not get by reading volumes.

This time the topic was Middle-East Oil. Mr. Vishnevsky said that a plan was being drawn up in Washington for setting up a kind of "United Front" of oil-consuming capitalist countries for intensifying pressure on oil-producing states.

Explaining the point further he said that the present level of America's power industry, as admitted by American specialists themselves, cannot ensure its growing requirements in fuel.

In 1972, the United States already imported 19 per cent of the oil it consumed, while experts estimate that this figure will reach 50—60 per cent by mid—1980's.

There are two alternatives left for the United States to get the fuel it needs. One is the imposition on oil-producing countries—first of all on the Middle East – exorbitant terms by means of military-political pressure.

The other alternative, favoured by many American businessmen including oil industrialists, is the mutually advantageous international trade without restriction and discrimination, said Mr. Vishnevsky.

Which of the two courses the United States will choose will depend on the mood of the administration and the 'advice' it gets from the Pentagon.

* * *

THE SOVIET PEACE FUND...

Readers often write to me about the Soviet Peace Fund. Enormous contributions have been made to it by ordinary Soviet people since it was set up just over ten years ago.

Dr. Lydia Gulida, for instance who works in a little village in Ryazan region sent a money order for 500 roubles.

"It's nearly half a century," she wrote, "since I used to hear my father saying how important was the moral support and material aid which workers in other countries gave Soviet Russia after the revolution.

"I think the least we can do now that our country is strong is to help others who are fighting for their freedom. This 500 roubles is my savings..."

And this is the story of Olga Yakovets, who lives in the Ukrainian town of Gaisin;

Olga lost her son Vladimir in the second world war. He was buried in a common grave and posthumously decorated for valour.

Many years later she discovered that the grave, in Orsha, in Byelorussia, had a stone but no names on it.

She sent her life's savings (about £250) to Orsha Town Council and asked them to have the names inscribed on the marble.

The council, however, decided to spend a very much larger sum on providing what they considered a more adequate memorial. So they sent Olga her money back with a letter of explanation.

She promptly sent it off again to the Peace Fund, with a letter reading:

"I'm 75. My daughter is married and my son Yury is head of a research institute.

"They're both well off and I don't need much so I m sending you the money I got back from Orsha.

"Use it to help the victims of the wars which are still causing so much sorrow in the world..."

Grigory Chikanakov, an ex-soldier who lives in Saransk, capital of Mordovia, sent a month's pension.

On the back of the postal order he scribbled an explanation:

"I was badly wounded 28 years ago, fighting the Nazis."

* * *

A NEW BOOKMAN'S MAGAZINE...

The Writers Union has just launched a new monthly 'Literaturnoye Obozreniye (The Literary Review). providing a kind of critical bibliography of everything available to the Soviet reader.

Since the revolution, some 2½ million books have been published in the USSR.

Titles, that is; the print figure is nearer 40,000 million.

That shows how far and how fast we have moved since the old days when few people in Russia could even read.

Today books are published in 89 languages spoken in the USSR.

Before the revolution there was not a single book in Kirghiz, Bashkir, Buryat and many other languages.

Today books in Uzbek have jumped to third place in Soviet publishing, next only to Russian and Ukrainian.

* * *

JEWISH THEATRE'S NEW SEASON...

The Moscow Jewish Theatre has started the new season with 'Drei Pintelech', based on three stories by Sholom Aleichem.

'Mench'n' (People) is a squalid tale of ghetto life, 'The Doctor' about a well-to-do Jewish family trying to engineer a suitable match for their daughter, and 'Mazeltov,' a comical, mildly ironical portrayal of a Jewish wedding.

The 27-strong company includes veterans and promising newcomers.

The grand old man is the director, Veniamin Sswartzer, a pupil of Solomon Mikhoels. He doesn't act much nowadays but occasionally appears in one of his old parts.

Another of the old guard is 58-year-old El Traktovenko, who was born in a Ukrainian village, went to drama school in Minsk and was discovered by Mikhoels while on a visit to Moscow with a touring company.

The baby of the company is 24-year-old Polina Ainbinder, from Tallinn, in Estonia.

She started with the handicap of not speaking Yiddish, but has rapidly picked it up from her colleagues.

All the company's productions are in Yiddish either original plays or translations. They recently did Lermontov's 'The Spaniards', about the forced conversion of the Jews by the Inquisition in the 15th century.

DO YOU KNOW?

- *Asia '72 Trade Fair was organised to further promote India's foreign trade policy, the keynote of which is to improve trade relations with the developing world and developed countries. The Fair, which was held in the capital from November 3, 1972 to December 18, 1972, proved a big success.*
- *India booked export orders to the tune of Rs. 30 81 crores and also concluded import deals worth Rs. 26.40 crores.*
- *Countries from whom export orders were procured include the Soviet Union, the United States of America, United Kingdom, Australia, West Germany, Holland, Sweden, Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Iran and Kuwait.*
- *Some of the items for which export orders were procured were refrigerators, bicycles and bicycle parts, vacuum flasks, medical instruments, hand tools, alarm clocks, stainless cutlery, locks and pad-locks, garrage equipments and industrial fasteners.*
- *A public opinion survey is being conducted to assess the public reaction to Asia'72.*

Down into a Mine For Health

UZHGOROD, (USSR): An unusual health resort has been built at a depth of 200 to 300 metres near this city in Transcarpathia, the South-West of the USSR. The new health centre, situated in an exhausted drift of the ancient salt mines, offers treatment to those suffering from bronchial asthma, eczema and concomitant allergic diseases. There are gallery shaped wards built in the salt layer, tennis and volley-ball playgrounds, and auxiliary premises. The patients come up to the sleeping rooms on the surface only for the night. The stable temperatue and pressure underground. and the steady circulation of the air facilitate the speediest recovery from the heavy ailments

SKY-LABS

By V. N. SAKSENA

WHILE writing about sky laboratories and space stations, one cannot escape remembering one of the greatest scientist of contemporary world It was Newton, who after watching a falling apple, made man to realise for the first time that everything on this earth is bound by the immensely powerful and yet unseen force of gravity. For quite sometime, it was thought impossible that man will ever be able to conquer the shakles of gravitational pull and freely travel into outer space.

But man's curiosity and effort to unveil the mysteries of nature has always been undaunted. And his greatest and most logically potent instrument of quest has been his scientific knowledge. Today not only the gravity has been conquered and the moon tredded upon repeatedly, but in his count down on space, man has already reached beyond mars to take a first look at Jupiter and beyond alongwith a message to the extra terrestrial intelligent beings in the intersteller space.

A significant step forward in this direction would, however, be the launching of space station and sky laboratories. The space stations will be huge satellites revolving round the earth with facilities to dock with spacecraft and to house the scientists and cosmonauts from earth for prolonged durations. Sky laboratories will be laboratories situated in these space stations.

The new vistas that will be opened through these sky laboratories for the benefit of mankind is anybody's conjecture.

These laboratories will have many unique features which are an impossibility on our planet. No gravity shall exist there and it shall be possible for the first time to study the effects on life in a world without gravity. The studies would also reveal the effect of gravitational forces on biological developments. Perfect vacuum will be another feature of the laboratory and many studies, which are not possible on the earth in that condition will be possible on the sky laboratories.

ASTRONOMICAL SURVEYS

Astronomical surveys from earth have been greatly hampered because of the dust and diffusion of light in the atmosphere. The sky laboratories will now offer a distinct and clear view of the skies with the stars visible even during the day time. These laboratories will also bring innumerable more stars within the folds of human vision. Similarly, the metereologists in the sky laboratory, which shall be continuously rotating round the earth, will be able to study the atmospheric conditions of the whole planet and probably forecast the weather changes precisely for the benefit of mankind. How far the scientist would be able to control weather conditions with such precise studies could be any body's guess.

INTERPLANETARY FLIGHTS

In the field of interplanetary flights, the sky laboratories and space stations will have far reaching effects. Take-off from these space stations to the far off planets and other destinations will not require powerful rockets because of the absence of gravity and as such space voyage would become easy joy rides. Spaceships going from earth to the space stations would convert into shuttle services and the refuelling of rocket for these shuttle services may be possible. The space stations could also serve as refuelling stations for space ships thus making long journeys possible on smaller vehicles. Rescue operations for spaceships in difficulty could be possible from these space stations. These facilities would obviously make space fights less hazardous and less costly. The possibility of some of us enjoying a joy ride in space will, therefore, be no longer a day dreaming.

COMMUNICATION SATELLITES

The communication satellites have brought the world nearer by making radio contacts between countries possible, and have also made television a possible media of mass education in a huge country like ours. However, the cost of launching these satellites continues to be prohibitive. With the advent of space stations, communication satellites could be launched, repaired and maintained at much lesser cost and thus radio and television facilities will not be very expensive items.

NAVIGATORIAL TECHNIQUES AND RESEARCH

Sky laboratories will also contribute significantly to improvement of navigatorial techniques and research on upper atmosphere relating to the magnetic field of solar system; the ionization of the upper atmosphere; nature of primary cosmic rays and aurora, etc., and tidal movements of the ionosphere.

How soon are these space stations carrying space laboratories going to be launched?

Obviously not very far. A number of large scale independent research programme are being planned by the United States of America.

A beginning in the shape of unmanned laboratories has already been made. Others like the orbiting astronomical laboratory, and the geophysical observatory are in the stage of active planning.

It is a well known fact that Russia did not compete with America in launching a man on the moon but has concentrated on the perfection of docking the space-craft in space. Obviously it is expected that the Russians will also not be far behind the Americans, if not ahead of them.

SPACE LABS IN ORBIT

A word is now necessary as to how huge space stations will be placed in orbit.

The phenomenal development of large rocket vehicles is known to everybody. These vehicles will enable planners to carry men and material in orbit hundreds of miles above the earth. The way will then be open to building of permanent stations, which will remain in orbit as huge satellites. Such satellites will also become starting points for further expedition, and expansion.

One of the most ambitious plans of a space station is designed by Dr. Wehrnervon-Braun and is to orbit around the earth at a height of 1,075 miles completing an orbit every two hours. The stations would be in the form of a huge wheel with hollow spokes connected to a central hub. These hollow spokes will provide corridors between the central hub section and the hollow rim of the wheel. The whole structure will rotate round its centre so as to create an artificial gravity in the outer rim. The station would be about 250 ft. in diameter.

Obviously, such a station will be assembled in space and the men and material will be carried from earth to the orbit by numerous spaceships. By careful timing and navigation, these spaceships would rendezevous in space and release the material to float in space so as to remain stationary with respect to each other. In other words, the released material will orbit around the earth at the same speed and height. Floating enginneer and technician-astronauts in space suits would assemble the space station. These persons would carry oxygen for breathing and would be equipped for protection against space hazards. While working for the assembly, they would propel themselves by carrying their own individual rockets or jet engines and communicate in the airless and soundless world by means of radio

Parts of the space station, when completed, would be provided with an atmosphere with adequate air pressure so that the men within, can live with the same convenience as on their home planet, and without space suits. Access to the space station would be through airlocks in the hub of the giant wheel. Ferrying of men and material from and to the travelling spaceships would be done by small rocket powered ferry vehicles operating like space lorries.

The space stations would derive power from a huge mirror, which will collect sunshine and concentrate it to provide heat for turbo-generator.

Sky laboratories will be duly equipped in the space station. It will be an extra-terristerial laboratory and a halting, repair and refuelling centre of the spaceships.

—*AIR, Bhopal*

Artificial Sun

MOSCOW: An inventor's certificate has been issued for the novelty "Artificial Sun". For the first time in world practice the "artificial sun" has been made in the laboratory of artificial climate of the Moscow Agricultural Academy.

A special xenon installation of big capacity makes it possible to create July-like midday at any season, at any time of the day and night and in any place. It has been experimentally used for irradiating wheat, leguminous plants and vegetables. The investigations have shown a high efficiency of the "artificial sun".

According to specialists, the new source of heat and light has big prospects. It will enable one to grow vegetables in large hunkers, fully isolated from the environment, which is especially important for regions with a cold climate. Besides, it can be used for lighting up towns situated within the Arctic Circle where people do not see the sun during long winter months.

Mechanical Mine-Layer For Army

The Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence provides the scientific and technological support to the Armed Forces in defending the country's borders.

The 32 Research Establishments under this Organisation have designed and developed modern arms and equipment for the Defence Forces. Recently, the Research and Development Establishment at Poona have designed and developed a mechanical mine-layer to lay and bury anti-tank non-detectable mines. Anti-tank mines are laid by the Army as a defence against attack by enemy tanks

This mechanical mine-layer will enable large mine fields to be laid speedily. The equipment consists of a special purpose trailer chassis towed by a 3-ton lorry. The mines are carried in the lorry from where they are conveyed mechanically to the trailer which also seats sappers to arm the mines before laying.

The new equipment has been accepted for introduction into service and is now under bulk production.

Madras & Volgograd: New Link

By V. R. UNNI

A three-member delegation from the Volgograd city council, led by Mr. Danilov Fedor Ivanovich, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of workers deputies and consisting of two other members Mr. Alexeenko Yuri Grigorevich and and Mrs. Vekhmenina concluded its 10-day vtsit to Madras city and Tamilnadu.

The delegation which arrived here on March 10, on an official visit, in exchange of the visit of the Twin cities agreement signed by the Volgograd City council and Madras City Corporation in 1967, was received at the airport by the worshipful Mayor of Madras, Mr. R. Arumugham, Members of the Madras City Corporation and His Excellency Mr. I. M. Kharchenko, Consul General of the USSR in Madras and others.

During their stay in Tamilnadu, the members of the delegation visited Madurai, Kodaikanal, Thekkadi Lake and Cape Comorin.

In the Madras City they visited several industrial projects, public organisations and educational institutions, including the Integral Coach Fectory in Perambur, Madras Port, Children's Welfare Centre, Cancer Hospital, University of Madras, Indian Institute of Technology, Slum Clearance Board Scheme etc.

The members of the delegation also called on His Excellency, Mr. K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamilnadu, the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Mr. V. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Local Administration and Dr. Sathyavani Muthu, Harijan Minister.

Speaking at a crowded Press Conference in Madras on 18th March at the end of their visit, Mr. Danilov said that exchange of visits by members of the Executive Committee of Volgograd City Couucil and the Madras City Corporation would promote the cause of peace and further development of friendly contacts and mutual understanding between the people of the two cities and the two countries.

"We have come to Madras with a mission of goodwill. We have had an opportunity of getting acquainted with Tamilnadu State" Mr. Danilov added.

The Worshipful Mayor of Madras, he said, gave them a cordial reception several times, and they had also a chance of meeting the members of Madras City Corporation. He added: "All these meetings produced a deep impression upon us. We are sincerely moved by the cordial hospitality and by warm feelings on the part of the citizens of Tamilnadu and Madras."

Mr. Danilov expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Mayor and the Members of the City Council for the opportunity given to them for witnessing the life, tradition and ancient culture of Tamilnadu and said that the architectural beauty of the temples particularly impressed them very much.

Answering to questions by the Pressmen, Mr. Denilov explained the functioning of the Volgograd city council in detail.

Earlier on that day, in honour of the delegation, a committee of Hosts consisting of the leaders of all Municipal parties gave a lunch at Hotel Connemara, which was attended by His Excellency Mr. I. M. Kharchenko, other Soviet diplomats and the elites of the city.

On March 16, the members of the delegation were given a reception at the House of Soviet Culture by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.

On Saturday, March 17, the members of the delegation witnessed the lively discussion in the city council.

The same evening the members of the delegation were accorded a civic reception at My Ladye's Garden.

In his welcome speech Mr. R. Arumugam, Mayor of Madras paid glowing tributes to the Soviet Union and said the Soviet society has had many changes during the past fifty years. In restrospect, he said, the 1917 revolution seems to have an inevitab.lity about it.

Referring to the technological achivement and advancement in Soviet Union, the Mayor said the Soviet people were rightly proud of this ptogress. He added: "The example of the Soviet Union is inspiring the process of liberation from not only political subjection but also from economic and social backwardness."

The Mayor assured the delegation that the citizens of Madras city cherished their friendsnip greatly and it was their earnest desire to continue the policy of peace and friendship among their nations.

In his reply Mr. Danilov said the twin cities agreement under which visits of delegations from the two city councils were arranged, was a remarkable success.

A communique and friendship protocol have been signed on the visit of the delegation between Mr. Danilov and Mayor of Madras Mr. R. Arumugham.

The communique stated that the delegation's visit would promote extensions of friendly contacts between the two cities and had stressed the necessity of further strengthening and development of friendly cultural ties between Madras and Volgograd.

The communique further says that Corporation of Madras and the Volgograd City Council would regularly exchange delegations comprising both the representatives of the respective city councils and the officers of the respective city administrations including the officers of the essential civic services.

The two sides would exchange films, photographs, exhibitions, tape recordings of folk and popular songs, books of national writers and popular literature on their respective cities.

The two sides would also exchange materials and articles concerning important spheres of life and development of their cities, health services and educational institutions, development of city parks, conservancy and anti-pollution measures.

The Friendship Protocol states: "We...following the principles of goodwill and mutual understanding, their common concern in the matter of preserving peace throughout the world and expressing the will of the citizens of Madras and Volgograd, signed this protoco lof friendship, solidarity, and cultural cooperaiion of the two cities—Madras and Volgograd on the basis of twin city of goodwill and friendship."

Strange But True

Surprise In Luanda

On one of its test flights across Africa, the super-sonic Concorde landed in Luanda, capital of Angola. The crew, as required by protocol, flew the national flag of Angola alongside the Union Jack Imagine their surprise when the Portuguese officials at the airport recoiled in horror. The flag was that of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Apologizing to the colonialists, British Aircraft Corporation officials said the flag had been bought in good faith in London as "the appropriate flag for Angola."

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Pop And Pot

The well-known British Rolling Stones group was on the point of leaving for Japan for a series of concerts when it was informed that the Japanese authorities had rejected the request for an entry visa to its leader, pop music king Mick Jagger. The reason: he had been convicted in Japan on a drug charge. The organizers of the tour will have to return the money paid for the tickets by 55,000 pop music fans.

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A Slight Mistake

One-year-old Bente Oseid of Porsgrunn, Norway, recently received notification that she had neglected to file her income tax returns. If she was a pensioner, it said, she must officially confirm it. The party responsible for the mistake was an electronic computer. It had given Bente's age as 101.

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Victim Of Duty

The Kuala Lumpur Sunday Mail the other day apologized to its readers for omitting the regular "Eating Out" feature. An announcement on its front page said the reporter responsible for this feature had "gone down with food poisoning in the course of duty."

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The Limit

The mini-skirt fashion, still glorying in its victory over maxis, is again in grave danger Austrian designer Edith Ricker prefers to see women clad in dresses painted on their bodies. She recently created a masterpiece by painting a model to look like a chessboard complete with the figures. She chose this theme, she said, because of the vast interest shown in chess battles last year.

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Zealous

During military exercises, British Private Daniel Barbour was told to avoid "enemy" capture. He did it so thoroughly that he was declared "lost" and a party of troops with dogs was sent out to search for him. The party failed to find him in the snowy mountains of mid-Wales. He came out of hiding himself at dusk on the following day.

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Expensive Cities

A recent report submitted to the United Nations listed the 85 most expensive cities in the world. Taking the cost of living in New York at 100, it revealed that in Tokyo the figure was 117, in Paris—103, and in Bonn—99.

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The Only Way

A New York writer has willed his body to Harvard University. The man, whose name is not revealed by the London Daily Express, has thus explained his decision: "My parents always wanted me to go there and this is the only way I could get in."

The Cost Of Misbehaviour

Rank hooliganism and fights amoung football fans are assuming mass proportions in Britain, reports *Neue Zurcher Zeitung*. Just four years ago, for instance, one policeman per 1,000 fans was enough to keep order during a game. Today, it takes two or even three bobbies to do it. And in Britain, organizers of sports contests, mass concerts and masquerades have to pay for police services. In London, for example, the services of an ordinary policeman cost £2 an hour and that of an inspector £3. Another unwelcome item of expenditure is the compensation the clubs must make to victims of hoodlums' excesses. The sum is fixed by the courts. Last year the overall amount they had to pay came to £3.2 million.

FREE INDIA, MARCH 25, 1973

From Page 1

Democratic Socialism......

the ethos behind it all? And where does the moral strength, without which an ethos cannot exist, come from? These are questions that can be posed but the answers are difficult to find. In the process, one might even ask that if Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Congress is to be the primary political party of the future, is India going in for a one-party democracy—a phrase which is a contradiction in terms. We hope not. We will even say we believe that it is not possible. The discipline of an Indian, rarely evident on the surface, is an inherent strength bordering on contempt of authoritarianism.

We come back therefore to the one and only hope of the political future of India—Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Congress, to a reiteration of the fact that Mrs. Indira Gandhi's party must search for its soul in the concept of democratic socialism which Jawaharlal Nehru, during his 17 years, was trying to unfold. In fact, going back to 25 years, Jawaharlal Nehru did not meekly agree to an integration into India of the authoritarian elements in the Indian States. The Indian States were brought within the compass of the democratic socialist structure and the ruler who had a place of primacy in a particular group of states had at best to fit in as Raj Pramukh which was almost in totality a position similar to that of a governor. The conscience of Jawaharlal Nehru was clear so far as the integration of sta es was concerned when he had put into the Constitution the definition of a ruler as one who is so recognised by the President. By a deft process of slow elimination the Rajpramukhs were eased out without a constitutional amendment or without any repudiation of pledges. Jawaharlal Nehru's next big attempt at democratic socialism was to make his party accept planning for certain ends as an integrated part of the party's programme. The ends were clear. They were roads to progress in the direction of Democratic Socialism. If the Avadi Congress of 1955, which was a turning point in this progress of the Indian National Congress towards Socialism, had mentioned the socialist pattern of society, It was not to exclude Democratic Socialism as such but to make the process of acceptance of the goal easier.

BHUBANESWAR CONGRESS

We understand the next big movement in this direction was a siren call to be sounded at the Bhubaneshwar Congress of 1964. The stage was set. The chosen president of the Bhubaneswar Congress was a worker, a poor man, with no sense of property even though he is called a reactionery nowadays. We can say with confidence that the choice of the president of the Bhubaneswar Congress was indicative of the purposes envisaged to be achieved by that meeting. Fate willed otherwise and we will be pardoned by our readers when we say that fate has often played a contrary part in the path of India's ambitions.

But what of it today? Even today Democratic S6cialism, without any of the frills and fringes that the extreme leftist elements want to impose on it, is the hope for India. We were agreeably surprised when we found that a brilliant but nevertheless earthy interview given by chancellor Willy Brandt to the London *Times*. The totality of the effect of the interview appeared to us to be magnificent and fully worthy of the praise showered on the Chanceller by the *Times* in its issue of February 27, 1973. The appeal that Chancellor Willy Brandt makes to us in India is that he has shown himself to be an uncompromising Democratic Socialist. His faith in the workers and their trade union, his faith in the new life that Germany has found for itself in Europe after two devastating wars, his dealing with the problem of oest-politic or nuclear prol feration were as masterly as they were genuine. Where does his strength come from? It comes from the humility of a repentant nation which seeks to envelop its great economic prosperity and hold it in check as against other nations not so prosperous. If Chancellor Willy Brandt signifies the new German individual, we will then say here is something for India to emulate, to learn, to follow and to stick to.

ENDS AND MEANS

The Congress of Mrs Indira Gandhi must recapture its soul. Souls are lost in the use of power: souls are lost when you pick and choose individuals without assessing their moral worth; souls are lost when, however great the end may be, the means we adopt towards that end, unwittingly perhaps, leads us down to the sub-moral level.

Morality is not an individual concept; it is a collective one. A moral individual may be a significant personality. But if he has no influence on his fellow beings for good, he becomes a negative individual. What really counts is the collective morality of a g oup, of a nation, of a people. The impulse for the manifestation of this comes from those who are leaders of society, their behaviour, their personal life, their attitude and their adherence to truth and morality. But if these factors are absent in our rulers where can we get the ethos that is necessary for the people to accept Democratic Socialism as a must? We see the difficulty that the UK is facing arises not so much because of its fight against inflation, not so much because of the intransigence of the trade unions and the selfishness of the individual worker but because of a Tory Party, pledged to preserve the status quo with all the ugly manifestation of inequalities, not being able to bring to bear on its policies the moral suasion that is a very necessary ingredient in the exercise of authority. And that is the difference one finds in the approach to problems by a social democrat like Brandt and a Tory Prime Minister like Edward Heath. We have no desire to go into details as to what ought to be done to set things right in India. We are undoubtedly troubled by externalities. A rumour or even a fact that US is supplying arms to Pakistan makes members of Parliament loud in their protest. A massive rearmament in Iran makes us ask questions. There are many other things which are worse. It is not only the super powers, it is not only the economically advanced industrial nations, it is also the economically rich nations with vast resources that are all on top so far as we are concerned. We cannot match them. But we can be unafraid of them if we are economically stronger, economically porsperous and economically contented. Where do we begin? Oftentimes the solutions that are suggested are far worse than the problems themselves. The attitude of our rulers of being king Canute should be tempered if not avoided. We, as the editor of the journal, have held the view for decades that the basic commanding heights of the economy should be under the cont ol of the State. But we are not able to appreciate that by a wave of the magic wand the state can take over the sale of any particular article of hum in consumption all at once. In saying this we reject the claims of the vested interests. But we urge those in authority to be guided in this and other similar matters by the art of the possible. A switchover of the nature contemplated could easily be done in an year of plenty. But in an year of plenty we do not find the need f r such a change over. And that is the dilemma that faces State action always.

NO ALTERNATIVE

Speaking about local problems we understand that in South India, in paddy producing areas, the small producer does not find a market for his produce, a situation accentuated by the power cut because of which the paddy cannot be dehusked in a rice mill by the purchaser. The well to do farmer will hold on to his stock. The small man will make distress sales. But who bothers? This is the basic fact behind the take over of wholesale trade in food grains.

To sum up, we reiterate the fact that Democratic Socialism is a must for India. There are no alternatives. Democratic Socialism cannot be tailored to suit the ends of extreme left. It can then be socialism but no democracy. In any scheme of democratic socialism the means are important and the tools for the means are even more important. Our prayers to those in authority is to ask them not to blunt the moral purpose of these tools. not to denigrate the means adopted so as to achieve a limited end. In any mass action, some compromises are inevitable. Some people will be unjustly treated, some just claims will be ignored; but, these have got to be kept as near the golden mean as possible. Chancellor Willy Brandt's rejection of the extreme left influence is something that is worth emulating. Extremes would exist. They cannot be obliterated in a democracy. But they have to be identified and rejected and that would be the main purpose of our leaders if they believe in Democratic Socialism, as we believe, that Jawaharlal Nehru believed in it.

From page 8

person to wish the Committee to be accused of."

In sending the copy of his letter to Dr. Naidu to the Press for publication, Yakub Hassan added: "I am glad Dr. Naidu will not now move the Congress Committee to express any opinion on the Gurukula controversy or take any action in respect of the Committee's donation to the Gurukula." This was however not to be. For, the Working Committee of the TNCC did discuss the question and bring a official resolution before the TNCC. The Working Committee resolution stated that it "regretted having given a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Gurukula, as the institution had not declared its adherence to a nationalist policy, and had given rise to communal quarrels." At this distance of time, it is not clear whether Dr. Naidu gave any assurance to Yakub Hassan and later went back on it

The seven-hour discussion by the General Body of t e TNCC deserves a separate chapter for itself, it brought into open all the nuances of opinion held by the eminent Congress l aders of Tamil Nadu of the time on the vexed "communal" question.

(Next week: Congress Committee Divided)

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90 New Models

MOSCOW: Soviet industry has started producing light tractors of a new type, the first out of the 90 new models designed for agriculture. The new model is distinguished by greater HP, ease of operation and high reliability. The production has also been mastered of new heavy tractors that can plough at a speed of 15 kilometres per hour, and there have been developed grain harvesters three times as efficient as provious machines.

The cou try's farm machinery fleet is being constantly renewed. About 500,000 tractors and 100,000 combine harvesters are to be produced this year. Soviet farm machinery is exported to 50 countries.

"So your name is Muggins?"
"Yes."
"And you want to change it to Sovoy. Tell me why you want it changed?"
"Well, to tell the truth, it was my wife's idea. She thinks we ought to have the same name that is on our spoons."

Sabokhat Azimmuzhanova is showing the Institutes publications to Jawaharlal Nehru.

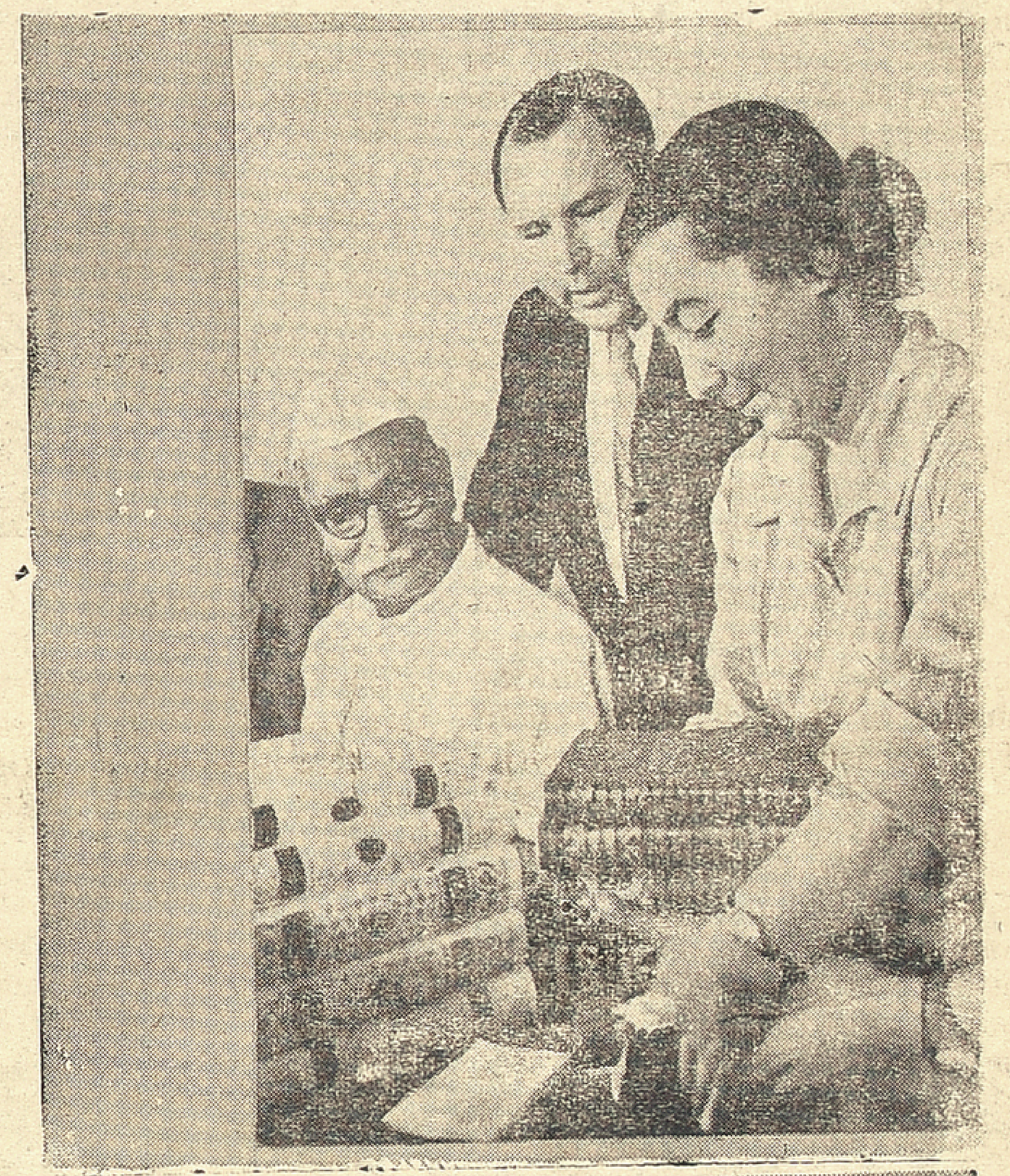
from Second Cover

tries of the East. Besides. she was one of the compilers of Babur's selected works, the editor of the publication of the third book of Canon of Medical Science by Abu Ali Ibn Sina, of Babur's Notes, and of the book Place of the Rise of Two Lucky Constellations and the Confluence of Two Seas, by Abdurazzak Samarakandi. She has translated a number of ancient manuscripts and written commentaries on them.

Indian scholars render Azimzhanova meaningful assistance in her research. She is well acquainted and in regular correspondence with many of them. She paid her fifth visit to the friendly country of India in February 1972. Her Indian colleagues, who come to Tashkent, usually visit the Institute of Oriental Studies, and exchange opinions with her. Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Lal Bahadur Shastri, V. V. Giri, Indira Gandhi and many other statesmen and public figures of India, its scholars, writers and poets have visited the institute.

Sabokhat Azimzhanova is admired by research workers of the institute as a woman of generous heart capable of finding the right approach to each of her colleagues and subordinates.

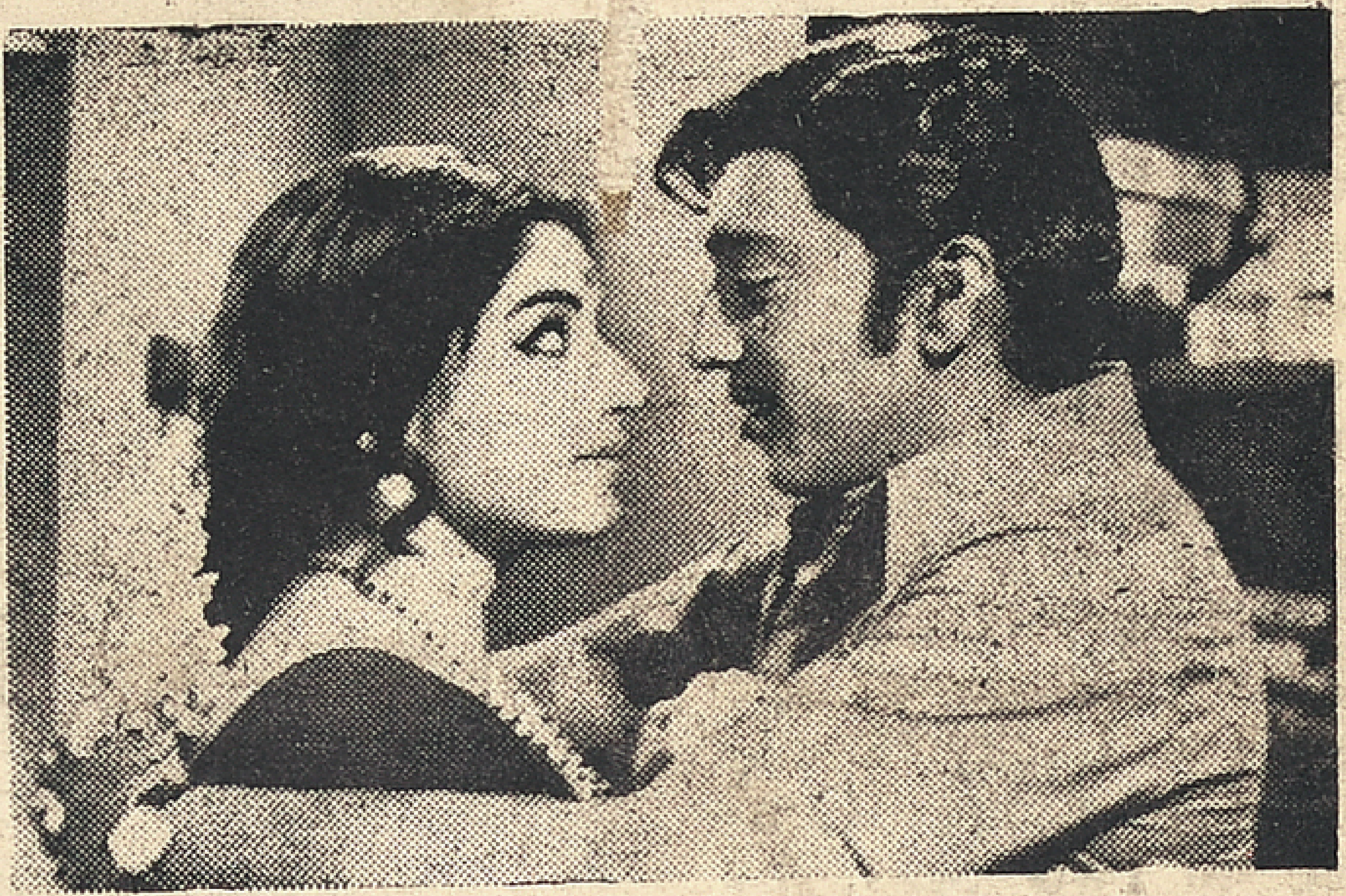
As the organiser of research, as a public figure and as one whose activities strengthen friendship and peace between nations, she has won high appreciation from the Soviet Government. She was awarded the Order of Red Banner of Labour and the Order of the Badge of Honour, several medals, and a certificate of honour from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad highly appreciated the Institute's Academic work.

Top: President V. V. Giri showed great interest in the publications of the institute.
Bottom: A Gift to Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Sivaji Ganesan & Ushanandini in Guganathan's "Raja part Rangadurai"



Jayalalitha—Muthuraman in Vidya Movies "Surya Kanthi"

FILM NEWS & PICTURES

Jaisankar & Kumari Padmini in Sudha Movie's "Hotel Swargam"

Jayanthi in Sri Chitra Mahal K. Krishnamurthi's "Shanmukhapriya"

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